UNITED
NATIONS

DP

Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme

Dist.
GENERAL

DP/1991/28(Part II)
8 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-eighth session
3 - 21 June 1991, New York
Item 6 of the provisional agenda
UNFPA

SUPPORT

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR 1990

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A. Promotion of awareness and exchange of information 22

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98. As part of UNFPA's policy to ensure that all UNFPA-supported projects are gender sensitive, the Fund intensified efforts during 1990 to formulate projects that respond better to the special needs of women. While much remains to be done in this area, UNFPA did make some progress in integrating gender issues into the project formulation and appraisal process. This was reflected in part in the implementation of women-specific activities in several countries in the region, including Honduras, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. The Fund also made progress in promoting awareness of the status of women, their role within the family and the community, and the importance of safeguarding their reproductive health.

99. Regional programme. In terms of regional activities, population dynamics and MCH/FP were the major areas of UNFPA involvement, followed by IEC initiatives.

100. UNFPA supported the World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO) in a number of actions to improve the reproductive health of women and adolescents, increase the coverage of family planning services and enhance the capability of countries to manage MCH/FP programmes. For adolescent reproductive health, PAHO defined a plan to adapt family planning and health services to meet the special needs of adolescents, develop human resources and organize national institutional networks. PAHO also produced and distributed technical documents and guides on various aspects of adolescent reproductive health and conducted five regional events on this subject. PAHO collaborated with UNFPA in formulating and implementing special projects addressing the reproductive health of women and adolescents in 28 countries of the region and assisted in preparing five new projects similarly targeted. Some 70 professionals involved in national and departmental MCH/FP programmes were given training in MCH/FP programme management, as were a contingent of trainers of national MCH/FP training centres. During the year, PAHO further refined methodological approaches to MCH/FP training and prepared didactic materials to accompany future training in this area.

101. JOICFP organized a regional conference on the theme "Strategies for Adolescent Health in the Community" and a workshop on developing strategies for reinforcing women's role and participation in community health. JOICFP also produced a photo book on women's activities and community development, targeted to policy makers and women's project leaders. It produced and distributed a second animated film for family planning and adolescent health education, and conducted technical training for health personnel.

102. Through the Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), UNFPA supported two seminars on evaluation and supervision of family planning activities. The seminars were specifically designed for administrators and middle-level managers of integrated projects in health, family planning and income generation. The successful seminars accommodated some 30 participants from countries of the region and from lusophone Africa.

103. In collaboration with the Latin America Demographic Centre (CELADE) of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNFPA supported the initiation of a project to help countries of Central America develop information systems on displaced populations in order to expand the socio-demographic knowledge of this phenomenon and to improve their capacity to produce, manage and use such information.

104. Together with the Inter American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development (IAPG), UNFPA sponsored the Second Western Hemisphere Parliamentarians Conference on Population and Development, held in Quito, Ecuador, in March 1990, in which 26 countries of the region were represented. Its purpose was to encourage parliamentarians and technical staff to work together to formulate population

and development strategies. The event served to enhance practical understanding of the linkages between population factors and sustainable development objectives. The Fund also sponsored in collaboration with IAPG the convening of youth parliaments in Antigua, St. Kitts and Jamaica, where participants from Caribbean countries discussed such topics as responsible parenthood, family life education, and STDs.

105. UNFPA support in 1990 also made possible the continuation of training for Caribbean participants in community health, family life education and family planning education at the University of the West Indies in Jamaica. This training is offered in the form of a 15-month diploma course in community health and includes a fairly long practicum.

106. Reproductive health and family planning as health measures and as a human right were supported through the publications of the Latin America Feminist Press Agency (FEMPRESS). FEMPRESS published and disseminated information on women's issues aimed at promoting women's health and welfare and a more equitable treatment of women.

107. Through the World Assembly on Youth (WAY) a workshop on population, health and development was held in Uruguay, which brought together 40 participants from 16 countries in the region.

108. The provision of technical backstopping to IEC projects in the region was a principal task of the regional project on population education executed by UNESCO. Thirteen projects in 12 countries received such assistance in 1990 for the preparation of materials for school programmes and for guides and other didactic materials for teacher training. UNFPA-supported projects in such countries as El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, and Peru included non-formal population education among their activities. UNFPA resources were also used to help develop a methodology for evaluating population education projects to be applied in 1991.

109. In the English-speaking Caribbean, a regional documentation centre, functioning as a clearing-house for family planning information, continued to function in 1990. The training of Latin American journalists to cover population and related issues was made possible in 1990 through UNFPA support to the Inter-Press Service (IPS).

110. Regional technical advisory services in population communication were supported through FAO, benefiting numerous countries and NGOs in the region. FAO provided training in the use of audio-visual materials and in the formulation of project activities, especially in incorporating population concerns into rural development initiatives. The project also contributed to awareness creation through the production and dissemination of audio-visual programmes.

111. UNFPA continued to support a wide range of activities at CELADE, including training in demographic analysis, development of methodologies and technology to capture, analyse and utilize population information, and the provision of technical advisory assistance. UNFPA also provided support for CELADE's Third Applied Post-graduate Course in Population Dynamics and Development Policies and its basic training course in demography in Costa Rica. In addition, CELADE collaborated in country-level training activities in, for example, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Peru, and Venezuela. CELADE provided assistance in the analysis of demographic data, preparation of projections, implementation of censuses and surveys, and the design and implementation of research studies in such areas as maternal mortality, internal migration, health, population and development, and the role of women in a changing

socio-economic environment. CELADE also responded to the trend towards decentralization of programming in the region, developing appropriate methodologies for smaller units of analysis.

112. In collaboration with ECLAC and CELADE, UNFPA continued to support a project to assist the countries of the English-speaking Caribbean sub-region to strengthen their capacity to develop policy considerations and to implement them in their development initiatives. The project provided technical backstopping and training and helped to generate data, which were then aggregated and analysed. A video on population and development issues was also produced in order to enhance understanding among policy makers, planners and technicians.

113. Another regional activity in 1990 was a post-graduate course on theory and methodology for population and development conducted at the Demographic Centre of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Havana, Cuba. Sixteen participants from nine countries attended the course. Training courses on population and development in Brazil, Honduras and Mexico also accommodated participants from other countries.

114. UNFPA support to the ILO's Regional Employment Programme for Latin America (PREALC) enabled PREALC to provide technical backstopping to activities in Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras and Jamaica in the general area of population policies and the labour market. It also facilitated PREALC collaboration in project formulation and evaluation in these areas. In the latter part of 1990, PREALC began a review and assessment of its strategies and experiences in order to produce operational guidelines for the future. PREALC also collaborated in training activities organized regionally and at the country level.

115. UNFPA funded a number of activities in support of the 1990 round of censuses. For example, a project is under way with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to help the countries and territories of the English-speaking Caribbean sub-region to undertake, process and analyse their censuses. UNFPA also channeled support for 1990 censuses through ECLAC, which conducted a series of six seminars on technical and organizational aspects of census-taking. In addition, to help countries of the region become self-sufficient in data collection and related tasks, and to take maximum advantage of the TCDC modalities, UNFPA supported a project, again with ECLAC, to provide technical training in the design and conduct of sample surveys, to discuss basic methodology and to exchange experiences.

116. In the autumn of 1990, UNFPA headquarters and field staff serving the region met in Costa Rica to discuss UNFPA-funded activities in Latin America and the Caribbean, the lessons learned from past experiences and the priority needs for the future. The participants agreed on strategic lines of action to make future UNFPA-funded projects more cost-effective and more relevant to the countries of the region. UNFPA subsequently discussed the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting with United Nations executing agencies and began applying the new strategic lines of action in 1991.

E. Interregional programmes and projects

117. The year 1990 was the third year of the Fund's 1998-1991 intercountry programme. UNFPA's proposals for a subsequent four-year programme are contained in document DP/1991/29, which is being presented to the Council at this session for its consideration and approval. In 1990, allocations to the intercountry programme totalled approximately $30 million. In keeping with the trend of past years, the

largest share went to technical advisory services, approximately 37 per cent. In terms of UNFPA programme areas, MCH/FP received $11.4 million, or 38 per cent. United Nations agencies and organizations executed approximately 72 per cent of the projects; various NGOs executed the other 28 per cent. A highlight of the Fund's interregional programme during 1990 was an external evaluation of the UNFPA Global Programme of Training in Population and Development (see paras. 239-242 in Part III). The evaluation mission concluded that the programme has been successful in achieving its objectives. It therefore recommended that the programme be expanded in order to facilitate a greater degree of integration of population variables into development planning in developing countries.

Agency-executed projects and programmes

118. WHO. During the year, UNFPA continued to support eight interregional projects with WHO -- six with the Division of Family Health, one in support of the Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (HRP) and one with the Global Programme on AIDS (GPA). In 1990, the interregional team that provides technical and managerial backstopping for country-level MCH/FP activities in various regions undertook a total of 69 missions, the majority of which were to sub-Saharan Africa and South East Asia.

119. Under the Family Planning Technology project, WHO published and widely disseminated new guidelines on injectable hormonal contraceptives and on NORPLANT sub-dermal contraceptive implants. It also finalized the guidelines on female sterilization, which will be published in 1991. WHO also completed an evaluation to assess the use, effectiveness and impact of past guidelines.

120. Under the project Reproductive Health in Adolescence, special workshops were conducted in six anglophone African countries -- Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe -- and in five francophone countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, and Togo. WHO further strengthened the activities under this project by establishing an adolescent health programme at its headquarters as well as a collaborating centre in adolescent health in Africa.

121. The organization conducted further operational research and training in support of the management of information and evaluation of MCH/FP activities. For example, it used the rapid evaluation methodology (REM) to assess MCH/FP activities in Madagascar in order to help formulate projects there. WHO also conducted patient-inflow analyses in selected areas of Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic and helped integrate MCH and FP activities in Tunisia and Zambia using the district-team problem-solving (DTPS) approach.

122. WHO/HRP continued to make important contributions in contraceptive research, which was facilitated in 1990 by a UNFPA grant of $3.5 million. Following the successful conclusion of the introductory trials of the monthly injectable "Cyclofem", efforts are under way to market the product commercially. As a follow-up to an internal impact evaluation of the programme, WHO/HRP is giving increased emphasis to social-science research and to continued efforts to involve women's groups in all aspects of its programme activities. In the area of AIDS prevention, the Global Programme on AIDS, with UNFPA support and in collaboration with other units in WHO, produced guidelines on AIDS and family planning, which are expected to be very useful to MCH/FP programme managers in developing countries throughout the world (see paras. 190-195, below).

123. The United Nations Population Division. During the year, the Population Division, with UNFPA support, carried out a wide range of activities. For example, it continued to expand the Population Information Network (POPIN), a global decentralized network of population information centres/libraries and documentation centres. The network currently involves 110 institutions in 57 countries, which provide training at the regional and interregional level as well as participate in various aspects of information activities, co-ordinated by the regional POPIN co-ordinating units at ECA, ESCAP and ECLAC. The Population Division continued its work on the growth of large urban agglomerations and is expected to publish a report on the subject soon. This report will, among other things, provide information aimed at planners and policy makers on policy interventions undertaken at national, provincial and municipal levels. One of the goals of the Division's work in this area is to facilitate the sharing of experiences between the world's largest urban agglomerations.

124. In the area of women and demographic processes, the Population Division established a database on population policies related to women's status (in diskette form) and a brochure on research dealing with the effects of international as well as internal migration with specific focus on the status of women. The brochure contains policy recommendations for government representatives and scholars. The Population Division completed a users' guide on integrating population variables into development planning and is planning several reports on efforts in this area in various regions. Preparations are also under way for the design of accompanying software.

125. United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD). Using its inter-disciplinary approach, in 1990 DTCD continued to provide technical assistance to countries to undertake population and housing censuses, improve civil registration and vital statistics systems, conduct demographic and related sociai surveys, and process, evaluate, analyse and disseminate basic population data. DTCD also provided technical backstopping for training in demography and in population and development to such international institutions as the Cairo Demographic Centre and the Global Programme at Moscow State University, as well as to regional workshops in Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland and a seminar on Population and Development in Yemen.

126. DTCD further extended technical support to regional surveys such as the Pan-Arab Project for Child Development. It also provided software and MIS training, through a special project, to assist China in managing contraceptive distribution; trained 15 people in Ethiopia in the use of computers; provided technical advice on use of software at the University of Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic; and extended assistance in basic data collection to countries such as Bolivia, Chile, India, Nigeria, Thailand, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Yemen. DTCD also made a special effort in 1990 to develop comparative information on the status of women in society and their role in development, using data from 172 countries.

127. ILO. Taking into consideration the recommendation of an external in-depth evaluation of selected UNFPA-supported ILO interregional projects, the ILO interregional programme concentrated on major policy research work in areas related to migration, employment, urbanization, and the role of women in demographic change. The ILO programme also helped to develop operational methodologies including the production of software packages such as TM2 (population and development training model 2). Several UNFPA-funded national training workshops and the Global Programme of Training in Population and Development in Trivandrum, India, have used models developed by the ILO to analyse economic-demographic linkages.

128. During the past year, the ILO circulated its series of papers on population and employment to planners at ministries dealing with such issues as social affairs, education and health, as well as to population programme managers and to researchers and demographers at universities, research institutes and population units. The ILO also published and distributed monographs in English, French and Spanish on such issues as migration, urbanization, fertility, women in development, and education and health planning. The ILO Population and Family Welfare Education Programme continued to promote and backstop activities designed to help workers make informed decisions on matters concerning the welfare of their family, providing support during 1990 to 60 projects in 35 countries.

129. FAO. The ongoing UNFPA programme with FAO involves eight projects with a total budget of $4.9 million over four years. In 1990, the total budget allocation was $1.7 million, close to 50 per cent of which went to IEC activities.

130. In addition to backstopping country projects, FAO addressed the needs of various target groups through research, training, and the development of guidelines and teaching materials. The research component emphasized the importance of providing planners and policy makers with policy-relevant knowledge on population activities, while the training component aimed at increasing national capacities to integrate the population dimension into development programmes. A study was carried out in several Asian countries to develop guidelines to improve revolving-fund credit systems, as part of FAO's comprehensive population projects to benefit rural women in various regions. Moreover, following satisfactory progress in Africa and Latin America of activities related to the development of teaching materials for rural youth programmes, FAO developed and implemented similar projects in the Asia and Pacific region in 1990. FAO, with UNFPA funding, has prepared a working document stressing the population dimension in the context of sustainable agricultural development for a conference to be held in the Netherlands in 1991 on environment and agricultural strategies for sustainable development.

131. UNESCO. During 1990, UNESCO continued to provide technical backstopping for UNFPA information, education and communication activities in all regions. In order to facilitate training activities, during 1990 UNESCO produced a training kit in population education in English and French. The kit, which contains three different sets of training material on various aspects of population education as well as a methodological guide, is to be used to update and train project staff and to serve as a teaching aid for teachers' training seminars. The French version was disseminated world-wide to UNFPA/UNESCO project advisers and project directors, as well as to institutes specializing in IEC, notably those in francophone Africa.

132. During the past year, UNFPA and UNESCO began work on a reference book on population education, compiling and analysing data and identifying target audiences. The task proved to be more complicated than expected, however, and the book is not yet finished.

133. To facilitate the integration of population education into the curricula of formal school systems, UNESCO is organizing, with UNFPA support, the International Population Congress, to be held at UNESCO headquarters in Paris in 1992. In preparation for the Congress, during 1990 UNESCO convened regional meetings in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. In a related activity, field personnel were asked to select some of the most interesting and useful materials used in country projects, which are to be compiled into a volume and circulated to development specialists working in population education projects around the world. The volume is intended as a reference book containing ideas that have actually worked in real-life situations.

134. United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (UNCSDHA). UNCSDHA has been working, with UNFPA support, to identify and assess social and economic issues related to the ageing of populations in different parts of the world. As a first step in conducting a comprehensive study on this topic, the Centre organized an advisory group meeting in Vienna in July 1990 to formulate country-study design and research protocols. UNCSDHA also identified two countries in the Asia-Pacific region and two in Latin America for the first phase of the study, which is to be conducted in collaboration with the United Nations regional commissions and UNFPA.

NGO-executed activities

135. During 1990, the Fund continued to support activities conducted by numerous NGOs, including The Population Council, the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology/Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PIACT/PATH), the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), the Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography (CICRED), The World Conservation Union (IUCN), The Population Crisis Committee, and The Population Institute, among others. UNFPA support to NGOs again focused on such activities as the conduct of contraceptive research, the production and dissemination of information materials, and the promotion of awareness of population issues.

136. The Population Council. The Population Council, through the International Committee for Contraceptive Research, continued its work to develop contraceptives, including second-generation NORPLANT implants. The Council carried out a follow-up surveillance study of NORPLANT, in collaboration with WHO and Family Health International, in Bangladesh, Chile, China, Colombia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The Population Council also provided technical assistance, medical backstopping and training in NORPLANT in the following countries: Bolivia, Chile, Madagascar, Morocco, Rwanda, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

137. As part of a joint activity, UNFPA and The Population Council compiled data on the current status of family planning programmes world-wide. The data, which were obtained from questionnaires filled out by most countries, have been computerized for statistical analysis. Preparations have also been completed on a compendium on family planning and child survival activities.

138. With UNFPA financial assistance, The Population Council, through its information programme, publishes outstanding work from the field, as well as informative articles and research papers on population policies and socio-economic development in its quarterly journal, Population and Development Review. The journal is distributed to some 5,000 readers in developing countries. The Council also publishes Studies in Family Planning, a bimonthly publication which addresses specific issues related to family planning and nearly half of whose contributors are from developing countries. During 1990, the Council continued to organize seminars and workshops on various aspects of family planning and on population and development issues in developing countries for both professionals and students.

139. PIACT/PATH. In 1990, PIACT/PATH continued to respond to requests from developing countries for technical backstopping on contraceptive and reproductive health products as well as on technical issues, including the development of support materials. It also assisted family planning and related organizations in developing countries in assessing options for introducing new contraceptive technologies, locally producing acceptable contraceptives, developing quality assurance systems and improving logistics for and management

of contraceptive delivery systems. PIACT/PATH also expanded the coverage of its two best-known publications, Outlook and Product Information Memo. In 1990, Outlook was distributed to 16,000 readers.

140. International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). During 1990, UNFPA supported IPPF's innovative adolescent reproductive health programme, which is being pilot tested in six countries: Colombia, Egypt, Jamaica, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka. The training workshops held in Colombia and Egypt during the year proved to be very effective. UNFPA also extended support to the IPPF/IUCN publication Earthwatch, which focuses on population, environment and sustainable development, and to the IUCN work book entitled "Population and National Resource Policies". The work book intends to promote collaboration between IUCN activities and UNFPA country programmes world-wide, a collaborative relationship that has already been initiated in Ghana, Morocco, and Pakistan. The work book was field-tested at the grass-roots level in Brazil, Burkina Faso, Congo, Costa Rica, and Thailand, among others.

141. Other NGOs. Activities with other NGOs under the interregional programme included, among many others, awareness creation of population issues through publication of research studies and reports (The Population Institute); integration of family planning, MCH, parasite control and community development activities (JOICFP); creation and dissemination of a population literature database in the form of a compact disk (Johns Hopkins University); expansion of knowledge of population and development through research and corresponding workshops (IUSSP); and research on such topics as urbanization, ageing and migration (CICRED).

II. REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME BY PRIORITY PROGRAMME AREA

A. Family planning

In 1990, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $96.5 million or 45.8 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to expenditures of $70.4 million or 44.7 per cent in 1989. During the period 1969-1990, UNFPA assistance in this area reached $898.1 million or 46.0 per cent of total assistance.

142. During 1990, UNFPA provided $96.5 million in support of over 500 country and intercountry projects in response to country programme and project needs for MCH/FP. Of this amount, nearly half (48.2 per cent) went to support MCH/FP activities in the Asia and Pacific region and 23.3 per cent to activities in sub-Saharan Africa. The remaining amount went to activities in the other two regions as well as the Fund's interregional programme.

143. A highlight in the MCH/FP sector during the year was the conduct of a year-long study to estimate the contraceptive requirements of the developing world. The Fund worked closely with selected developing countries, especially the most populated ones, which account for the bulk of the contraceptive demand world-wide, as well as with partner agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, bilateral donors and NGOs. The study included projections of the volume of contraceptives that could be provided through the commercial sector as well as that which could be produced locally. In the course of the study, UNFPA convened four expert group meetings to discuss the study's objectives, methodology, initial findings and preliminary conclusions. A detailed report on the findings and recommendations of the study is being presented to the Council at this session for its information and consideration (see document DP/1991/34).

144. During the year, UNFPA continued to provide technical assistance to MCH/FP training programmes at all levels for all types of trainees. The Fund supported the newly established MCH/FP training centre in Tunisia for French-speaking countries, particularly those in Africa, by strengthening the quality of its teaching and by developing an effective management capability. UNFPA provided similar assistance to the Regional Training Centre for Family Health in Mauritius, as well as to the training courses in MCH/FP and IEC organized at Laval University of Quebec and the University of Montreal.

145. In 1991, UNFPA assistance focused on improving the quality and accessibility of family planning services, better integrating family planning with maternal and child health services, improving and developing contraceptive technologies, strengthening MCH/FP management information and logistics systems, and addressing the special needs of adolescents in terms of their reproductive health. To maximize the effectiveness of activities in this area and to develop and strengthen country programmes through PRSD and sectoral review exercises, UNFPA fielded technical missions to several countries, including Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, India, Malaysia, Mozambique, Tunisia and Viet Nam. UNFPA also continued to support efforts to develop and improve contraceptive technologies by providing assistance to WHO/HRP for research activities, to The Population Council for the introduction of sub-dermal contraceptive implants (NORPLANT) in 10 countries (this is now being extended to 12 countries), to the International Organization for Chemical Science in Development (IOCD) for work on innovative contraceptive techniques, and to PIACT for technical assistance in the manufacture of contraceptives in China and Viet Nam. As a follow-up to the Fund's diagnosis of the management information systems for MCH/FP services, developed by the Fund in 1989 and carried out in 1990, UNFPA organized in June 1990, with the technical assistance of ESCAP, a regional seminar on "MCH/FP Programme Management Information Systems in the 1990s" involving the countries that participated in the diagnostic exercise. The Fund supported special efforts to help develop a regional MIS/logistics system for Africa.

146. During the year, UNFPA convened a series of technical meetings to discuss emerging issues and/or review recent studies with a view to assessing the implications of such issues and studies for programme direction and priority setting. The series included a one-day expert group meeting on "Family Planning, Fertility Decline and Child Survival"; three consultative meetings on the UNFPA-funded study on "Estimates of Contraceptive Commodity Requirements"; a seminar on "Cyclofem, Vaginal Ring and Other Long-Active Contraceptives" given by WHO/HRP; and a joint CICRED-UNFPA meeting on "The Impact of Family Planning upon Fertility".

147. In keeping with the increased emphasis on inter-agency collaboration, UNFPA participated in numerous inter-agency meetings during 1990. These included, among others: the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination - Sub-Committee on Nutrition (ACC-SCN) meeting organized by the SCN Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland; the Fourth International Child Survival Conference (Bellagio IV) in Bangkok, Thailand; the Interagency Consultative (IAC) meeting on "Safe Motherhood and Better Health through Family Planning", held at World Bank headquarters in Washington, D.C., and at UNDP headquarters in New York; the IPPF's International Medical Panels exploring the possibilities for greater UNFPA/NGO collaboration; the IAC meeting on "Intercountry Programmes and Agency Support Costs" held in New York; the meeting of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Group (STAG) of WHO on "Safe Motherhood", in Geneva; the conference on "Rural Health" organized at the University of Texas, Galveston; and a briefing meeting with USAID in Washington, D.C., on "USAID's System of Forecasting Global Needs for Contraceptive Commodities and Possible Areas of Cooperation Between USAID and UNFPA". The Fund also convened joint meetings with UNICEF and WHO to discuss policy and programme collaboration,

including "Common Goals" to be circulated to field offices, and to draft a joint UNFPA/UNICEF/WHO statement on "The Role of Traditional Birth Attendants".

148. Finally, UNFPA continued during the year to update the consultant roster it maintains by improving entry forms, facilitating the computer data-entry process and training selected staff members in data entry and retrieval. The Fund also provided updated MCH/FP information to all staff members, both in the field and at headquarters, and distributed the Directory of Training Courses in MCH/FP for 1990-1991 to all field office and headquarters staff, as well as to United Nations specialized agencies, NGOs and medical schools, among others.

B. Information, education and communication

UNFPA assistance for activities in this sector in 1990 totalled $37.0 million or 17.6 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $26.6 million or 16.8 per cent of expenditures in 1989. During the period 1969-1990, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $261.7 million or 13.4 per cent of the total.

149. The UNFPA programme in 1990 concentrated on three main areas considered necessary for an effective communication programme: increased emphasis on strategic planning; increased emphasis on socio-cultural research to reach key target groups; and institutionalization and expansion of population education in school systems.

150. UNFPA assisted an increasing number of countries, such as Bangladesh, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda and Zaire, in carrying out research designed to develop specific strategies to address the needs of target audiences. The data collected on target audiences' preference for family size, their knowledge and use of contraceptives, their access to family planning services, and the channels of communication most effective in reaching them and eliciting their participation in programmes will enable planners to incorporate appropriate information directly into the design and implementation of programmes, as well as into the evaluation of programme effectiveness.

151. Traditionally, population and family planning efforts have concentrated on high-parity women at the expense of low-parity and nulliparous women at risk of pregnancy. Consequently, in order to reach important, if somewhat neglected, groups, the Fund paid increased attention in 1990 to the special needs of adolescents, men and newly-weds. One important activity designed to help lay the groundwork for future programming was the Fund's wide dissemination of the results of a cross-cultural study of selected approaches being used to educate engaged and newly-wed couples about family planning. The study, which confirmed a number of the findings of the Fund's review and assessment regarding the importance of this target group, offered guidance to countries interested in undertaking activities with engaged and newly-married couples. For example, China, Indonesia, Mexico, Nepal and the Philippines have helped to meet the needs of these groups through widely varying approaches, including offering comprehensive information kits on family planning to couples when they seek a marriage license, making follow-up visits to the couples in their homes, and training registrars and others to provide couples with information on responsible parenthood.

152. Community participation has long been recognized as a vital element in successful family planning programmes. A key to achieving such participation is to gain the confidence and support of influential

leaders, including religious leaders. One of the approaches used in Cameroon, Comoros, Egypt and Indonesia to gain the support and participation of religious leaders has been to organize workshops and study tours to sensitize and expose them to current developments in the population field and to familiarize them with the interrelationships between population, environment and family planning. The International Congress on Islam and Population, organized by the Government of Indonesia in collaboration with Egypt's Al-Azhar University and UNFPA, was attended by about 200 Muslim specialists in population and development from some 28 countries. The Congress Declaration emphasized the responsibilities of all Muslim communities to initiate and/or promote concerted and coordinated efforts in the fields of population policies and programmes.

153. Ethiopia, Malawi and Mexico have developed new approaches to increase male involvement in family planning programmes. Men are an important audience because of their role in reproductive decision-making and in community leadership. In the organized sector and in rural cooperatives, FAO and the ILO have made special efforts to design materials and programmes to reach and motivate male audiences. Studies have shown that men are receptive to family planning information and supportive of joint decision-making. Moreover, in areas where male methods of contraception have been promoted extensively the response has been promising.

154. During the year, UNFPA intensified programme activities to increase media coverage of population programmes and to organize training workshops for journalists and broadcasters in Benin, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Morocco and Zambia. In Ghana, a subregional workshop to train francophone women journalists resulted in the creation of a subregional network of women journalists.

155. UNFPA continued to focus attention on developing IEC strategies through PRSD missions in Bangladesh, Bolivia, Honduras, India, Morocco, Mozambique, Tunisia and Viet Nam. As a result of the recent focus on strategic planning in an increasing number of countries such as Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Philippines, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia, the design of the communications programmes in these countries has been improved. The programmes thus now have measurable objectives based on socio-cultural profiles of intended audiences and make use of the most effective communications channels for each audience. The materials have been tested to ensure that visual images and the language used are culturally acceptable and easily understood.

156. Another important area of UNFPA continuing concern is training in IEC, which is included in all IEC activities supported by UNFPA. Such training seeks to improve and upgrade the knowledge and skills of both national and international IEC personnel in the planning and development of communication strategies, the practical applications of evaluation techniques and interpretation of data, the design and production of materials (printed and mass media), the understanding of group dynamics, and the design of cross-cultural research. Over half of such training concentrates on improving the communications skills of outreach workers, including national health workers, and concerned staff of NGOs and women's groups. UNFPA is vigorously promoting the training of service providers in interpersonal communication skills in Benin, Bolivia, China, Mauritius, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Zambia. Yet, much remains to be done. A comparative study financed by UNFPA and conducted by ESCAP shows that the adoption and choice of family planning practices are very often influenced by the initial contact with a family planning worker. The study also indicates, however, that the training of front-line workers is not yet satisfactory.

157. UNFPA continued to provide assistance during 1990 to activities aimed at institutionalizing population education in school systems. In the sub-Saharan Africa region, to satisfy the increasing demands

for population education experts, seven subregional workshops for 125 participants were organized by training centres in Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire and Kenya. Plans are under way to select two of the centres to be regional training centres in population education. By the end of 1990, approximately 90 per cent of sub-Saharan African countries had initiated population/family life education programmes in their public school systems. In Chad and Guinea, for example, curriculum and teaching materials were prepared to expand the programme to include secondary schools and teacher training institutes. Several other African countries (Botswana, Chad, Lesotho and Seychelles) undertook awareness-creation activities such as the organization of workshops and study tours for government officials and community leaders, the training of a core technical staff and the carrying out of studies to incorporate population-related topics in school curricula and in pre-service and in-service teacher training programmes.

158. Programmes that have made the most progress towards institutionalization, such as those in many countries in Asia as well as in Egypt, El Salvador, Morocco, Paraguay, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, have concentrated on improving the quality of training and materials and the monitoring and evaluation of activities. In many cases, however, data on programme coverage, exposure to population-related information and changes in students' and teachers' knowledge and attitudes have not been systematically collected and analysed. This is an operational weakness that must be addressed more vigorously in future programming.

159. In addition to promoting population education activities in formal school systems, UNFPA is also using various strategies to reach a wider group of adolescents in both urban and rural areas. An important effort is under way both to mobilize young people to express their needs and to create public awareness of their concerns. For example, in Indonesia, Malaysia and Mexico, projects have included such activities as peer-group counselling (using such means as telephone hotlines), in-centre counselling by professionals and trained volunteers, and family life education courses. In Indonesia, adolescents have also been given the opportunity to help clinic staff to register acceptors, give out IEC materials, and attend discussion groups with the staff and acceptors. Surveys indicate that the youth involved in such activities gain a better understanding of population issues and generally have a positive attitude towards responsible parenthood. Other important youth activities taking advantage of the combined expertise and experience of United Nations agencies and NGOs include a joint youth project being carried out through the International Planned Parenthood Federation and involving UNFPA, WHO and a number of NGOs, as well as expanded educational and motivational activities with FAO and the ILO within the former's agricultural extension programmes and the latter's programmes in the organized sector.

C. Basic data collection

In 1990, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $22.2 million or 10.5 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $18.2 million or 11.5 per cent of expenditures in 1989. During the period 1969-1990, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $253.8 million or 13.0 per cent of total assistance.

160. During 1990, UNFPA continued to help countries consolidate the gains they had made in improving the capabilities and capacities of their national statistical offices to produce and disseminate population and related data. At the same time, the Fund maintained efforts to address emerging issues at the intercountry level identified through a continuing process of review and assessment. UNFPA's activities in this area were in full accord with the recommendations of the Amsterdam Declaration, the 1984 International Conference on Population in Mexico City and the 1974 World Population Plan of Action

(Bucharest), all of which recognized the crucial role of efforts to collect, analyse, disseminate and use data in population policy and programme planning.

161. UNFPA drew upon the expertise of such leading entities in the field as the United Nations Statistical Office, the International Statistical Institute and the International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics to develop conceptual, empirical and analytical frameworks for a wide range of activities. These included, among others, the development of sampling approaches for capturing elusive population and statistical events such as maternal mortality; the improvement of civil registration and vital statistics; the management of family planning information systems; and the development and management of computerized databases of various types of statistical information. These entities also facilitated the monitoring of the achievements of UNFPA and its partner organizations by compiling data on socio-economic, demographic and health indicators. The Fund also strove to enhance coordination and collaboration with partner United Nations agencies, in particular the United Nations, UNDP, UNICEF and WHO, as well as with such NGOs as The Population Council and Family Health International.

162. UNFPA activities at the country level aimed at further consolidating the integration of statistics from various sources and improving linkages between censuses and intercensal household surveys. The Fund continued to emphasize the disaggregation of data by gender, by small area, and by special groups and selected indicators such as socio-economic status.

163. In 1990, UNFPA allocated $17.6 million in support of 117 projects under the 1990 round of population censuses. Over $11.8 million, or 67 per cent of this assistance, went for technical assistance, including $1.7 million for international advisers and consultants, $7.6 million for equipment, and $2.5 million for training. A considerable portion of UNFPA assistance to population censuses went to activities in Africa, where 44 census projects received a total allocation of $8.7 million or about half of the total. Of this amount, $6.2 million, or 71 per cent, went to technical assistance -- $1.2 million for technical advisory services, $3.5 million for equipment and $1.5 million for training. In Asia and the Pacific, UNFPA allocated $4.5 million in 1990 for 21 projects. Of this amount, $3.5 million, or 78 per cent, went for technical assistance, including $0.32 million for technical advisory services, $2.9 million for equipment and $0.32 million for training. In the Arab States and Europe, UNFPA provided $0.97 million in support of 12 projects. Of this amount, $0.76 million went for technical assistance, including $0.17 million for technical advisory services, $0.41 million for equipment and $0.19 million for training. In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNFPA allocated $1.7 million for 31 projects. Of this amount, $1.46 million, or 86 per cent, went for technical assistance, including technical advisory services at $0.17 million, equipment at $0.77 million, and training at $0.52 million.

164. During 1990, UNFPA allocated $2.1 million to conduct population sample surveys through 27 country projects. Over $1 million, or 50 per cent of this assistance, went for technical support: $0.44 million for international experts and consultants, $0.21 million for training, and $0.36 million for equipment. The geographical distribution of these projects was as follows: 5 projects in Africa ($0.45 million); 5 projects in Asia and the Pacific ($0.45 million); 9 projects in the Arab States and Europe ($0.47 million); 7 projects in Latin America and the Caribbean ($0.26 million). Moreover, UNFPA continued to support the joint Pan-Arab child and maternal health survey covering the Gulf States and six other countries in the Arab region, co-funding it with the Arab Gulf Fund, the League of Arab States, UNICEF, WHO, and the United Nations Statistical Office. Notably, the results of the survey for the Gulf countries and Mauritania were tabulated in record time.

165. During the year, UNFPA allocated $1.4 million in support of 33 projects to establish or strengthen civil registration and vital statistics systems in three regions: 17 projects in Africa ($0.55 million); 7 projects in the Arab States and Europe ($0.36 million); and 7 projects in Asia and the Pacific ($0.34 million). Of this amount, $0.82 million, or 59 per cent, went for technical assistance, including $0.27 million for international experts and consultants, $0.21 million for training and $0.37 million for equipment and supplies.

166. In 1990, UNFPA continued to provide support for demographic analysis and training, extending $14.1 million to 150 projects. Of these, 54 projects were in Africa ($3.5 million); 25 in the Arab States and Europe ($2.4 million); 29 projects in Asia and the Pacific ($2.5 million); and 15 in Latin America and the Caribbean ($0.85 million). Of this allocation, $11.0 million, or 78 per cent, went for technical assistance: $4.9 million for international experts and consultants, $3.7 million for training, and $2.4 million for equipment.

167. UNFPA assistance not only helped to make essential population data available for use in effective promotion of awareness, formulation of population policies and programmes, and integration of population into development planning, but, more importantly, it also served to strengthen national capacity and self-reliance in most developing countries to plan, design, implement, evaluate, analyse, and disseminate high-quality and gender-specific population data in a timely and usable fashion. Such strengthening of national capacity will have the added advantage of facilitating the coordination of multilateral and bilateral assistance in the area of basic data collection and analysis, which remains a priority for UNFPA, particularly as the 1990 and 1991 rounds of population censuses and the Fourth Development Decade unfold.

D. Utilization of population data and population research for policy formulation and development planning

In 1990, UNFPA assistance to (a) population dynamics totalled $21.2 million or 10.0 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $20.4 million or 12.9 per cent of expenditures in 1989; (b) formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes totalled $17.2 million or 8.2 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $20.3 million or 12.9 per cent of expenditures in 1989; and (c) implementation of policies totalled $0.20 million or 0.01 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $.62 million or 0.04 per cent of expenditures in 1989. During the period 1969-1990, UNFPA assistance in these areas totalled for: (a) population dynamics, $206.3 million or 10.6 per cent of total assistance; (b) formulation and evaluation of population policies, $122.3 million or 6.3 per cent of total assistance; and (c) implementation of policies, $10.4 million or .53 per cent of total assistance.

168. UNFPA assistance in this area aims at developing the most suitable methodological approaches and techniques for policy formulation and developmental planning; strengthening national technical capacities; supporting research and studies; and setting up the institutional arrangements required for the formulation and implementation of population factors into socio-economic development planning. As part of this process, the Fund organizes training courses and helps countries develop their own training capacity in order to focus better on various aspects of demography and on the interrelationship between population and development at the interregional, regional and country level.

169. Main substantive activities to which UNFPA provided support during 1990 included studies on the social and economic consequences of population trends; the interrelationship between population, environment, resources and development; appropriate population policies for different socio-cultural contexts; and factors most conducive to the integration of population variables into national development planning.

170. An important feature of UNFPA support in this area is training at regional and subregional levels in order to provide the right environment for creating greater awareness and technical know-how at the country level. Evaluations of these efforts have shown that they had a positive and direct impact on facilitating policy formulation activities at the country level. UNFPA also continued to provide support for a variety of policy analysis and research activities at the national, regional and interregional levels. Policy analysis and research at the interregional and regional levels, as in the past, were undertaken to clarify concepts and develop methodological techniques. Research undertaken at the country level was oriented more towards operations and programmes.

171. In 1990, UNFPA-funded policy analysis and research at the interregional level, carried out by the United Nations Population Division, FAO and the ILO, focused on the interrelationship between socio-economic development and population variables; population and rural development; the demographic consequences of development projects; and the integration of population factors into development planning. Research at the country-level, continuing the trend of the previous three years, examined population growth and trends; determinants and consequences of migration; migration and employment; and human resource development.

172. With the aim of increasing the quality and quantity of personnel trained in integrating population factors into development planning, during 1990 UNFPA continued to emphasize the use of seminars, workshops, courses at training centres and selected fellowships, among others. The Global Programme of Training in Population and Development continued at its international centres: the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium; the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, India; the Institute of Social Studies, the Hague, the Netherlands; and the UN/U.S.S.R. Training Programme on Population and Development, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

E. Women, population and development

In 1990, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $8.2 million or 3.9 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $4.5 million or 2.8 per cent of expenditures in 1989.

173. During the past year, UNFPA made considerable progress in implementing its strategy to integrate women into all aspects of its work. The Fund also carried out a comprehensive assessment of the implementation of the strategy, which was approved by the Governing Council at its thirty-fourth session in decision 87/30. The aim of the assessment was two-fold: to identify those elements that facilitate or hinder the promotion and integration of gender concerns in UNFPA's programming; and to revise the strategy as necessary in light of the experience of the past four years and of new directions in the area of women and development activities. A full account of the results of this assessment is being presented to the Council at this session in a separate report (document DP/1991/32).

174. The past year witnessed considerable motion in all aspects of the strategy. For example, the overall guidelines of the PRSD exercise have been formulated in such a way as to ensure that the concerns of women are "mainstreamed" into all sectors of the programme. This is in addition to specific PRSD guidelines that deal directly with the women, population and development sector. Moreover, the Fund's revised guidelines for monitoring and evaluation, issued in August 1990, contain provisions to ensure that women's concerns are factored into the various stages of programme implementation. Training in the area of women and development has become an integral component of the Fund's standard training package, including that for new Country Directors and National Programme Officers. The regional consultations of UNFPA field staff held in Bangkok, Thailand, and in Kampala, Uganda, featured sessions on women and development that provided opportunities to bring participants up to date on developments in programming in this area.

175. During the past year, UNFPA collaborated closely with various United Nations entities, both in terms of consultation and in actual programming. For example, UNFPA participated in the Ad-Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Women held in Vienna immediately following the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women. It also participated in the Informal Consultation on Strategies for Women in Development (WID) focal points in the United Nations system sponsored by the Government of Norway and held in Oslo in October 1990. These fora provided excellent opportunities to confer with counterparts in the United Nations in order to identify complementarities in approach and opportunities for coordinated programming. Under the aegis of the JCGP sub-group on women in development, of which UNFPA served as chair during 1990, efforts are under way to hold a WID training workshop for high-level staff of the JCGP organizations in francophone West Africa, and to finalize the report on Women and Structural Adjustment: Operational Implications for the JCGP Member Agencies. In order to broaden its contacts with the NGO community in connection with women and development activities, the Fund sought to identify local NGOs active in this sector.

176. The Fund continued to make progress in 1990 in efforts to expand technical and information support systems in the area of women, population and development. The Fund's Special Unit for Women, Population and Development worked closely with the UNFPA Geographical Divisions on complex and innovative aspects of women and development programming such as revolving credit schemes and activities addressing the interrelationship of women, population and the environment. UNFPA installed a Fund-wide computerized roster of consultants, which permits cross listings by specialization and greatly enhances the Fund's ability to provide qualified technical assistance for programming in the area of women, population and development. The Fund also devised a system to identify the extent to which women's components have been integrated into projects in other work-plan categories. The new system, which permits the disaggregation of women's components, is especially important as UNFPA places greater emphasis on mainstreaming women's concerns into the activities of all of its programme areas. The Fund continued to work closely with the United Nations Statistical Office in disseminating data on women and development -- for example, the Data Sheet on the Situation of Women in 1990. The Fund, as part of the observance of International Women's Day, also promoted the wide dissemination of the Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

Programming and project work

177. During 1990, UNFPA launched a number of significant intercountry projects in the area of women, population and development. In conjunction with the Royal Tropical Institute (Amsterdam), UNFPA

funded two two-week training workshops for National Programme Officers and for project staff engaged in the execution of women's projects. Together with an Italy-based NGO, the Italian Association for Women in Development, and in cooperation with the ILO Training Centre at Turin, the Fund approved a project for the production of information materials detailing the harmful effects of certain traditional practices on women's health. The project also provides for training of selected national staff in the use of these materials in conducting local sensitization campaigns. Responding to needs in an increasingly important area, the Fund approved a major research project to be carried out by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) in the area of women, population and the environment.

178. The year saw continued progress in ongoing initiatives. As part of the UNESCO-executed project on the Future of the Family and the Role of Women, regional seminars were held in Africa at the University of Benin, in Europe in collaboration with the European Centre for Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences in Vienna, and in Asia in collaboration with the Institute of Sociology and Economics in Beijing.

179. The interaction between the role and status of women and demographic processes is the focus of two ongoing intercountry projects. As part of a UNFPA-funded project, the United Nations Population Division sponsored an expert meeting on international migration policies and the status of female migrants. Research undertaken as part of this endeavour underscored the difficulty of obtaining information on this phenomenon because of the dearth of gender-specific data on migrants. With support from UNFPA, the Division for the Advancement of Women (the United Nations Office at Vienna -- UNOV) held a five-day regional seminar in Lomé, Togo, dealing with the interrelationship between demographic factors and the situation of women in francophone African countries.

180. One of the most acute needs in the area of women and development is for gender-specific data. UNFPA therefore funded several efforts with the United Nations Statistical Office to ensure that in all national data-collection activities the Fund supports, information is collected on a gender-specific basis and that such information is analysed in a way to permit disaggregation by gender. During the past year, the Fund, UNICEF and the Statistical Office have collaborated in the production of a publication entitled The World's Women, which is scheduled for publication in June 1991. This monograph will be a major source of data and analysis of various aspects of the situation of women in both developing and developed countries.

Organizational goals

181. In order to facilitate the implementation of the strategy to enhance the capacity of the Fund to deal with issues concerning women, population and development, UNFPA established a Special Working Group under the chairmanship of the Deputy Executive Director. This group set up an ad hoc Sub-committee on the Status of Women in UNFPA. In its first report, the group examined the distribution of women in Professional and General Service categories. While setting a long-term goal of 50/50 representation of women and men in both categories, the group recommended that the target for female Professional staff be 40 per cent by the end of 1991. It also recommended that UNFPA make special efforts to identify qualified women candidates for recruitment. The recommendations of the Special Working Group were accepted by the management of the Fund.

F. Special programme interests

In 1990, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $2.2 million or 1.0 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $1.1 million or 0.8 per cent of expenditures in 1989. During the period 1969-1990, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $37.5 million or 1.9 per cent of total assistance.

1. Youth

182. The year 1990 saw UNFPA stepping up activities in relation to one of the key population groups -- youth. In her keynote address at the 10th Anniversary Conference of the Center for Population Options in Arlington, Virginia, on 24 September, the Executive Director articulated her most comprehensive statement to date on youth. In line with UNFPA's emphasis on women, she underlined the need to improve education and training for girls and young women that go beyond basic literacy and to advocate delay of marriage and childbirth. Promoting family life education and responsible parenthood and facilitating access of young people to family planning information and services remain the mainstay of UNFPA's strategies in the field of youth.

183. Activities under two interregional projects were implemented as planned. Under a youth-for-youth project, IPPF, in collaboration with national youth NGOs, organized national workshops in Colombia, Egypt, Jamaica, Senegal and Sri Lanka during the year. The idea behind this experimental project is to develop a model whereby youth themselves, working together through their NGOs, can identify their reproductive health and related needs and help mobilize resources to meet them. This model can then be replicated elsewhere. While the results obtained thus far are still being analysed, the developments have been encouraging. Under the other project, FAO, with UNFPA assistance, developed a set of population education guides for leaders of rural youth organizations and groups of young farmers aimed at creating awareness of how population growth affects the daily lives of young people.

184. Consistent with UNFPA's priorities for country-level activities, the year also saw intensification of youth activities at the country level. For example, activities concerning out-of-school population education for youth in Malawi and education for responsible parenthood in the United Republic of Tanzania were carried out. Similarly, activities in relation to sex education for young people in Chile and in the Dominican Republic were implemented. In addition, education components on STDs and AIDS were successfully integrated into ongoing family life education activities in a number of Caribbean countries.

185. In the context of promoting inter-agency collaboration, WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA agreed during the year to work together in the area of youth in Brazil and Jamaica. Field staff of the three organizations met in Jamaica in November to identify possible areas of collaboration, and it is expected that the harmonization of expertise and resources in areas of mutual interests can be achieved in 1991. In Brazil, parallel discussions are under way. A PRSD exercise, scheduled for Brazil in mid-1991, will provide a major opportunity for the three organizations to delineate areas of co-operation.

2. The question of ageing

186. In the field of ageing, UNFPA provided $0.24 million in assistance to projects in 1990. The projects aimed at enhancing the capability of developing countries to understand the causes and implications of population ageing and how it interrelates with socio-economic development.

187. The bulk of UNFPA's assistance in this area again went to the International Institute for Aging in Malta to support its efforts in implementing the Vienna International Plan of Action on Aging. This assistance focused on fulfilling the research and training needs of developing countries and strengthening the links between and among developed and developing countries in promoting technical cooperation, exchanging skills and knowledge, and providing advisory services.

188. At the regional level, UNFPA supported the project "Analysis of Economic and Social Consequences of Changing Population Structure in Europe", executed by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). The purpose of this project is to provide developing ECE countries with a better understanding of the implications of emerging changes in the population structure and to encourage them to accommodate such changes in their planning processes. Also at the regional level, the Fund supported the project "Emerging Issues on Aging Populations in Selected ESCAP Countries" to assess alternative policies and programmes to deal with anticipated problems related to changing age structure in the light of socio-economic development.

189. At the country level, UNFPA supported the project "Development of Research on the Aged for Policy-making Purposes" in China. This pilot research project, executed by JOICFP at the provincial, city and village level, seeks to formulate and trial test community-based and family-centered policies designed to assist the aged.

3. AIDS

190. During 1990, UNFPA stepped up its efforts to collaborate on national and interagency efforts in the area of HIV/AIDS prevention. At the country level, UNFPA adopted a three-pronged approach: undertaking preventive activities in all countries, including those where prevalence is currently low; integrating AIDS prevention into existing health activities, especially MCH/FP programmes; and using NGOs to inform and educate people at the grass-roots level. UNFPA Country Directors have been particularly active in such endeavours, supporting the formulation of national AIDS plans and participating in such activities as multi-donor review missions of AIDS programmes, national pledging conferences, and national AIDS resource-mobilization meetings, among others.

191. The Fund also continued to participate actively as a full member of the Inter-agency Advisory Group on AIDS, which advises the various agencies and organizations of the United Nations system on important issues concerning AIDS prevention and control. Among the key issues taken up by the Advisory Group in 1990 were the role of information and education activities in the prevention of AIDS, the impact of HIV/AIDS on health insurance programmes, and the screening for HIV infection of participants in activities of United Nations organizations.

192. UNFPA's efforts during the year were again guided by the strategy set forth by the WHO Global Programme on AIDS (GPA), with which the Fund maintained a close working relationship, both at headquarters and in the field. The UNFPA technical officer seconded to the WHO/GPA in Geneva

continued to provide technical assistance in such areas as the identification and formulation of integrated MCH/FP and AIDS projects; the conduct of situation analyses for incorporating AIDS activities into MCH/FP programmes; the conduct of mid-term reviews of AIDS programmes and reformulation of activities to meet changing needs; and the supervision of the development of guidelines and prototype materials on AIDS prevention and control for MCH/FP programme managers and service providers.

193. An extremely important product of this close working relationship was the preparation and distribution of two sets of guidelines on integrating AIDS activities into MCH/FP programmes, which were developed by WHO/GPA in close consultation with UNFPA. The guidelines provide useful information on HIV infection and AIDS and address such issues as pregnancy and AIDS, HIV transmission during labour and birth delivery, HIV infection and care of the newborn, the implications of HIV epidemics for MCH/FP programmes, and the choice of contraceptive methods and prevention of HIV transmission. The guidelines also cover such areas as the role of MCH/FP workers in AIDS prevention and how to ensure their safety, the use of IEC activities in the prevention of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases, how to increase the use of condoms, how to reach men and adolescents with information and services concerning AIDS prevention, and counselling on ways to prevent HIV/STDs. The guidelines provide additional useful information on logistics and supplies and evaluation methods. There are plans to publish the guidelines in booklet form for use in pre- and in-service training for MCH/FP workers.

194. Among the Fund's many achievements in this area during the year were the integration of AIDS-related components into the population, health and family planning education programmes it supports throughout the developing world. UNFPA included such components in the population education programmes of the formal school systems in Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Malawi and Nigeria, as well as in most countries in the Caribbean. The Fund also produced AIDS guidebooks for teachers' training in Trinidad and Tobago and Guatemala and organized teacher training in Haiti. UNFPA included AIDS messages in activities directed at youth and adolescents in Antigua, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Jamaica and supported the dissemination of IEC materials and messages through the media in Algeria, Anguilla, Gabon and Nigeria.

195. Owing to the important role played by MCH/FP in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, UNFPA continued to support preventive counselling on AIDS and the widespread distribution of condoms and spermicides as part of its MCH/FP programmes. The Fund also included instruction on integrating AIDS prevention into its training for MCH/FP workers in Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, Uganda and Zimbabwe and targeted AIDS-related IEC and training materials at health personnel in Afghanistan and Sri Lanka. UNFPA provided condoms to Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Haiti, Jordan, Liberia, Nigeria and Zimbabwe. AIDS-related research was undertaken in Gabon through a survey on STD/AIDS and sexual behaviour, in Liberia through a knowledge, aptitude and practices (KAP) study and in Malawi and Rwanda through a study on the demographic impact of AIDS.

4. Population and environment

196. Following the adoption of UNFPA's policy guidelines on "Population and Environment" in October 1989, several activities became fully operational in 1990. These involved research and policy analysis, training, information and awareness creation, and advocacy. Those activities involving research and policy analysis were in keeping with UNFPA's strategy of establishing a solid foundation of understanding of the links between population variables and the environment. Those involving information, education and communication were primarily directed at national planners or leaders and aimed at enhancing awareness

about population and environment problems. The need for advocacy was underscored by the relative lack of attention given to population issues at various fora on environmental issues, at both the global and regional level.

197. There were a number of important interregional activities addressing population and environment interlinkages. These included, among others, a major study of the interrelationships between "women, population and environment", undertaken in three countries by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development; the development, dissemination and utilization of The World Conservation Union guidebook on population and resources, which is being used by the Union to help formulate national conservation strategies in several countries; and research and policy analysis on problems of urbanization and growth of large cities in developing countries and how they effect the environment, conducted by the International Labour Office and the United Nations Population Division.

198. Important country-level activities include a project on population, environment and sustainable development in Mauritius, executed by the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in collaboration with the University of Mauritius. This project draws on the expertise of IIASA in the areas of population, environment, and technology in order to develop methodologies for integrating population and environment issues fully into development planning. Mauritius is an ideal candidate for such a pilot project: there are abundant data on the issues involved; the Government has a solid commitment to resolving environmental problems; and the country has considerable institutional and research strengths in this area. In addition, UNFPA is funding an awareness-creation project on the interrelationships between population, environment and development in Morocco. This involves a programme of sensitization/ education seminars at the national level for representatives of ministries, to be followed by a sequence of related seminars at lower levels. Both activities will monitor and evaluate methodologies or modules in terms of their suitability for transfer and application to other countries.

199. The important advocacy role to be played by UNFPA is highlighted by preparations for the forthcoming 1992 United Nations Conference on Population and Development (UNCED). To assure adequate representation of population issues at the Conference and in its proceedings, several activities were planned late in 1990. These included arranging for the secondment of a UNFPA staff member to the Secretariat of UNCED; the preparation of an in-depth study of environment-population linkages to be submitted to the preparatory meetings of UNCED; representation at several substantive working parties of UNCED by UNFPA's focal point on the environment; and plans to host a UNFPA "preparatory meeting" to generate inputs on population and environment as a direct contribution to the 1992 Conference.

III. PROMOTION OF AWARENESS AND REVIEW OF OTHER ASPECTS OF THE UNFPA PROGRAMME

A. Promotion of awareness and exchange of information

200. The most celebrated population event in 1990 was World Population Day, which was observed on 11 July in over 90 countries throughout the world. The Day was celebrated across the globe with speeches and rallies; seminars, workshops and symposia on population and development issues; radio and television programmes; news conferences and other media events; special exhibitions and art and essay contests on population and family planning themes; sports competitions; and activities for young people, among many other events. The magnitude of the response clearly helped the international community "to focus attention

on the urgency and importance of population issues in the context of overall development plans and programmes and the need to find solutions for these issues", as had been intended by the Governing Council in decisions 89/46 and 90/35.

201. Media coverage of World Population Day was extensive and included a world-wide broadcast of a special news segment on the Cable News Network (CNN) as well as a feature article in the Christian Science Monitor. UNFPA also produced a special film for the Day entitled "Population: The Challenge Ahead". The film, which was shot in Bangladesh, Colombia and Ghana and shown on national television in numerous countries, consisted of six short segments on various population issues, including population and development, family planning, women, the environment, urbanization, and population and the future.

202. UNFPA distributed the newly produced Guide to Information Activities for UNFPA Field Offices to all UNFPA Representatives and Country Directors in order to help field staff plan for special events, such as World Population Day, and to aid them in disseminating information about UNFPA and its programmes. The Fund also produced Population Issues: A Briefing Kit and distributed it to all UNFPA headquarters and field staff, as well as to other United Nations agencies, missions to the United Nations, United Nations Information Centres, and the many non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations with which UNFPA works. The Kit covers such issues as global population growth, demographic trends by region, urbanization, population and environment, family planning, women, and awareness creation.

Publications and audio-visual aids

203. The 1990 State of World Population report, entitled "Choices for the New Century", focused on the population decisions that will be needed in the next ten years in order to avoid environmental catastrophe and secure sustainable development in the twenty-first century. The report stressed the need for a three-pronged approach: (a) a shift to cleaner technologies, energy efficiency and resource conservation by all countries, but especially the wealthier quarter of the world's population; (b) a direct and all-out attack on poverty itself; and (c) reduction in overall rates of population growth.

204. The reaction world-wide to the 1990 report exceeded all expectations. Virtually every major newspaper in developed and developing countries covered the report. The report also was the subject of considerable discussion at the thirty-seventh session of the Governing Council. The Council noted the report with appreciation and agreed with the report "that population growth and distribution factors play a key role in safeguarding the environment and fostering development; that human resource development should receive a high degree of attention in the Fourth Development Decade; and that efforts in family planning, women's advancement, health and education are mutually reinforcing and should be pursued in parallel" (decision 90/35 A, 16).

205. During 1990, UNFPA's monthly newsletter Population and the quarterly Populi both featured articles on linkages between population and the environment and continued to focus on important developments in the area of women, population and development. Population's general coverage continued to emphasize aspects of the UNFPA programme, while Populi dealt at more length with issues of general concern, including major features on various aspects of family planning, on AIDS in Africa, on people and nature, and on human effects of climate change, among many others. UNFPA also published its regular Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World 1988/1989 and the Global Population Assistance Report, 1982-1989.

206. The Governing Council, at its thirty-seventh session, acknowledged the accomplishments of the Fund's information strategy, welcoming "the important contribution of UNFPA publications and other public information efforts in promoting awareness, both in developed and developing countries, of population issues and their social, economic and environmental implications" (decision 90/35 A, 17).

Conferences and meetings

207. In 1990, UNFPA provided financial support for four meetings: the Second Western Hemisphere Parliamentarians Conference on Population and Development, which took place in Quito, Ecuador, the First Asian Women Parliamentarians Conference on Population and Development, held in New Delhi, India; the Sixth Asian Parliamentarians Meeting on Population and Development, held in Jakarta, Indonesia; and the Third Conference of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, convened in Bangkok, Thailand.

208. Second Western Hemisphere Parliamentarians Conference on Population and Development. Some 120 parliamentarians from Central and South America as well as from Canada and Mexico gathered in Quito on 6-9 March to discuss, inter alia: population and the health of the family; population and the environment; population and social progress; and population policy formulation and implementation. The conference served to enhance practical understanding of the linkages between population factors and sustainable development objectives. The conference, which received wide coverage in the media, adopted the Quito Declaration containing specific recommendations for action by parliamentarians on each of the four themes that were discussed.

209. First Asian Women Parliamentarians Conference on Population and Development. Representatives from 26 countries attended the First Asian Women Parliamentarians Conference on Population and Development in New Delhi on March 12-14. Mr. S.D. Sharma, the Vice-President of India, inaugurated the conference. UNFPA Executive Director Dr. Nafis Sadik was the keynote speaker. The main objectives of the conference were to increase awareness among women parliamentarians of population problems in Asia; to identify the problems specific to women and girls, with a view to developing a legislative agenda; and to focus on the special role of women parliamentarians in developing such a legislative agenda. The conference adopted a powerful declaration calling upon women parliamentarians in Asia, Governments, NGOs, the media and the international community to undertake effective action to eliminate all traces of discrimination against women. The declaration further called upon planners and policy makers to facilitate the full participation of women in economic and social development.